order to concean the Irreparates requies; and illuminated by a fine and agreeable smile. The face is oval, the features requies; and illuminated by a fine and agreeable smile. Taine's smile is not so fine as Sardou's, nor so Votairien, but it is very fine. He wears spectacles, and is decidedly cross-eyed. Add to this a soft and clear voice and an affable manner and you will have a pen portrait of the new academician. As for photographs of him they do not exist. The reason of this is, perhaps, to be looked for in the visual delect to which I have referred.

Let us now cross the Seine by the Pont des Aris and return to the Institute. Admission to a reception at the Academy is only to be had by ticket. A large proportion of the audience consists of friends of the new academician; the rest is made up of lowers of letters and of our naists who come because it is their lustiness. The coremony was announced to begin at 1 o'clock precisely. As early as 9 o'clock the side doors of the Institute were besieged by commissionaires and do esties, who had come to Secure good phaces, not for themselves, but for their masters. Queues were formed under the direction of the police, and went on increasing until the doors were opened. As 12 o'clock approached, the lords of the earth and the representatives of gigmanity drove up, and were escorted by a horribly ugly but exceedingly agreeable policeman to the places in the queue which had been secured by their servants and footmen, who want off smiling. The patience of the French, I will remark by the way, is unparalleled and inexhaustible; for, after having passages of the Institute, and after climbing a narrow spiral stone staffense, only two feet wide, dark as Erotus and damy as a dungeon, and after having penetrated to the three soning galeries and the three equally small sections of the amplitheater, where the public is account of the amplitheater, where the public is account of the amplitheater, where the public is account of the amplitheater.

of the amplitheatre, where the public is accousmodated, we had to sit waiting on hard wooden
benches, and packed like sardines in a bex unmilitories. No one ever thought of complaining.
Then the esterony beams and lasted more than
three hours. Could you don't shound real people
ready to sulemit to as much discomfort for the
love of steas in any other country than France!
When we enter, the sendered devoted to the
eadem hans is occupied out by four infantry
soldlers sitting at ease with their music its in
their hands. These grave local lender every nies
could not dispense with a little military paralle.
End so in the courtyard of the Institute there
was a detachment of the Gorde Republicate
and a picket of infantry. In France no constling is complete, not even a funeral, without a
little military parade.

At I octock M. J. B. Dumas, the learned
chomist and Directour of the Academy, unter
ed, and took his place at the bureau between
Camille Douest, the Secretary, and Camille
Rousset, the Chancellor of the body. These
three gentlemen wors the palmembroidered
costume, court sword, and three-cornered has
which the painter David designed as the official dress of the members of the Academy in
the time of the first Napoleon. Then the rank
and file of the academicians in ordinary dress
entered, and them M. Taine was introduced by
his two parvains or godfallers, as they arcalled, M. A. lexandre Dumas and Logouve off
wearing the paintenentroid red coats. M. Taine
took his place in front of a reading stand dury
broyted with a glass of sugar and was at once low
little by M. J. B. Dumas to speak.

The bow academician, from his opening provided with a glass or some provided with a glass or some forth his printed speech, and was a roughled by M. J. B. Dumss to speak, wited by M. J. B. Dumss to speak, and his openity from hew academician, from his openity from the traditions of U.

if of a deceased member to prenoun-our the reception, which was mentional purply on the deceased, and which its on with a compliment to the Academy, hare the resion of the few member's a traticule for the body of which he had tianks were commonplates, but they gave so opportunity for elegant imprusage. Then, again, it very often happened that the prodecessor was not made of very great importance, and then the reduce face after briefly despatching his panaryte, took up some subject suggested by the life of writings of his predecessor, and discussed fat length. It is to this accident that we owe some of the best pieces of academic eloquency, and, another others, Buffon's famous discourse on siyle. At any rate, there was a tradition which led one to expect oratory, and so simply an essay. M. Taine, characteristically perhaps, neglected to thank the Academy for having elected him until the very end of his discourse, and then he only expressed his thanks, so it were, presidently.

He becam with these words: You have given me the task of trueing the life of a man who made many historical portraits; I have only to bellow his example. He loved precise details, authentic texts, true history and he was right; to-day, the simele truth will suffice to praise

THE SUN.

ADMINISTRATION THE INFORMATION.

THE REAL PROPERTIES.

T taik unless Chateaubriand gave his permission, and if you were allowed to taik you had to bow to him in everything. Sannte-Reuve depicts this salem in the most disagreeable solors. M. Damas, the caremet, replied to M. Taine. It was really a misfortune for the Academythat chance should have selected this gentleman, who is neither a writer nor a philosopher, to reply to a man, who is one of the first writers and the first philosophers of the age. His discourse was simply scale. It made one wild to bear this man, who is a famous chemist, taking Taine to hask and giving him lessons in philosophers. hear this man, who is a famous chemist, fixing faine to task and giving him lessons in philoso-phy! I have no room left to examine M. Du-mas's deployable flood of incoherent nonsense, it lasted an hour and a half, and every one heaved a sigh of rollef when it was over.

THE OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.

Mr. C. L. Parker, Chairman of the Open

Chairman Parker on its Present Business and

loard of Brokers, said yesterday that, though mistakes had been made in the early days of the institution, it was a growing and assured success. "One mistake," he continued, "was he admission to membership of many men of good position and financial standing who ought their seats, possibly for a speculation. as they have not yet availed themselves of the privilege of the floor. Another was in not keeping the medium-priced subscription-that is, the \$250 list-open for a longer time. If that had been done, we might have enrolled nearly 1,000 members. As it is, after a careful sorting the applicants and the expulsion of a few for contained a typographical error. The report of Daniel Draper, the inspector, was found, attendance upon the floor, owing to the first mentioned mistake, is about seventy-five. Our dealings average from 5.000 to 7.000 shares at average in the new or the inck of asquaintance among the nembers, and the inspice that had been dane the loand by rejected applicants, and by members of the Stock Exchange. Now the members are capitly becoming nequalitied. As in the hipscise suffered, the Chairconn said that them are suffered, the Chairconn said that them are suffered, the Chairconn said that them are suffered from exercising their privileges by a subsequent mandate of the Stock Exchange had pursued toward the feather of the Seventh Regiment, who, while in the sum of the fexchance resulted in the saic of a seat in the Board for \$5. The owner was a sterk in a prominent banking house, and a member of the Seventh Regiment, who, while in the sum of the fexchance resulted in the saic of a seat in the Board for \$5. The owner was a sterk in a prominent banking house, and a member of the Seventh Regiment, who, while in the sailing his soat, which he could not use. It was worth, said Mr. Parker, over \$200.

In enumerating the slights passed upon the Board, or oven a summary of them in any of the Board, or oven a summary of them in any of the Board, or oven a summary of them in any of the bapers. However, the hours in both sixtions was been invested in Government for a period of twenty-four hours differently arranged. It was thought that the compalish.

Mr. Costigan said that as the total distance fravely been no typographical with the count of the miss and various bear when the boundance of the same of the stock is an above the same of ast or recent questionable transactions, we see an actual membership of 418. The average

THE HAPANA EARTHQUAKE.

In the trial before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, of the cause of Mary Ann Meade against the city, for damages arising out of injuries received by the falling of a tree. there was some very remarkable and contradicthere was some very remarkate and contradictory meteorological testimony. The defence was that, on Nov. 17, 1875, when the tree in question was blown down, an extremely high wind pravailed, before which a tree in sound condition might have been overturned. The Corporation Counsel put in evidence the meteorological record of the Department of Parks, as published in the Chip Record. This seemed to prove that at 7 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 17, 1875, the velocity of the wind was 133 miles. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it had increased to 176 miles. United States Signal Service Officer Lynch of the Signal Service officer Lynch of the Signal Service of the wind's velocity to be only 20 miles an hour at 7 o'clock in the morning, and 36 miles an hour at 2 o'clock in the morning, and 36 miles an hour at 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Lynch said afterward, when asked how such a difference could occur, that he had never recorded a wind that had a velocity of 100 miles an hour, but that there is recorded in the department a wind whose velocity was 135 miles an hour, but that there is recorded in the department a wind whose velocity was 135 miles per hour. This was at Pike's Peak, and the wind destroyed the instrument by which its velocity was measured. Mr. Lynch said that he Isslieved there is an instance of the wind blowing at the rate of 150 miles an hour—but this was estimated. It could not have been recorded.

At the office of the City Record the Hon. tory meteorological testimony. The defence

Thomas Costigan was asked whether the printed record in that journal might not have contained a typographical error. The report of Daniel Draper, the inspector, was found.

A Colonizing Enterprise by a New York Hanker-Giving Poor Young Men a Start. A banker of this city bought last spring a New Jersey farm, with fine buildings, about thirty miles from this city, where he receives destitute young men, well recommended from a pleasant home, and employs them upon the farm or in making improvements, under a superintendent, until paying employment is found for them in the neighborhood or elsewhere. In the mean time they are instructed in farming. The banker benefits the young men, and, at the same time, benefits himself through the added value to his property created by the clearing of woods, the filling of swamps the construction of ponds, and the enrichment of the soil. It is surprising how many people

will work for nothing, or next to nothing, beyond the board and elething, if their surroundings are made pleasant.

The banker in question, who keeps his name out of sight, has lately undertaken a new enterprise, and proposes affording facilities to persons who wish to leave crowded cities and settle in the country. He has bought four thousand neres near Snow Hill, upon the Breakwater and Frankford and Worcester Railroad, in Worcester Country, on the enstern settlers, where the structure of the country. He has bought four thousand neres near Snow Hill, upon the Breakwater and Frankford and Worcester Railroad, in Worland, it is also upon the enstern settlers, where the structure of the country. He had has been purchand at a cheap rate, and the proprietor proposes to furnish a house with five rooms, and fifty acres of uncleared land for \$1,000. The possession of money to a settler is not absolutely necessary, roviding his reputation, habits, and health are good, and he gives promise of being sufficiently industrious to pay off his mortgage within twelve years. No family will be allowed to buy more than 100 acres. The valuation will be as near as practicable to the actual cost, and to this will be added the actual cost of buildings. Six per cent, upon the entire valuation must be paid every six months for a year and a hall. I we years from date of purchase the outyer will be required to any one-twenticth of the purchase money with 6 per cent, interest, and to continue paying one-twenticth every six months and continue the paying one-twenticth every six months and continue paying one-twenticth every six months and continue the sell of the should be compelled to relinquish the contract, part of his purchase money only will be required to every bear of the should be compelled to relinquish the contract, part of his purchase of the substitute of the purchase of the should be compelled to relinquish the contract, part of the should be compelled to relinquish the contract, part of the should be contracted and the struct

Rival Pactions Struggling for the Control-

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 31 .- At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Albans, a family quarrel between E. A. Soules, President, and Albert Soules, cashier, culminated in an undignified the idea of electing a new Board of Directors this year, and running the machine in his own way. As he held in his own name, and as executor of the will of the late Hiram Beliows, a majority of the stock, the way seemed clear to neceed. When the stockholders' meeting not known that they were stockholders they were invited to leave. They declined to do so, and a vote taken elected Cashier Soules to the President's chair. Then the votes of three of the stockholders were refused by the judges, the stockholders were refused by the indees, two of them on the ground that they were not properly stockholders, having become such by the transfer of stock by President Soules, executor, without license from the Probate Court, and by reason of other informalities. The vote of President Soules (144 shares) was disallowed by reason of a note for \$100 which he had endorsed and which was overdue and unpaid, which excluded his vote under a section of the National Banking act. Hard words and hard blows with a poker in the hands of one contestant, and a large bank back in the hands of another, followed. Sheriff Holbert was sent for, and order restored. Ex-Gov. Hendee, State Bank Examiner, who was in town, was sent for, and both parties poured into his ears the story of their wrongs. He patiently heard it all, and will make a report to the Comptroiler of the Currency. A few evenings after the "outs" held a meeting and elected E. A. Soules President, and a full board of officers, according to the most approved returning-board style. Meantime, the other party made application to the United States Court, enjoining E. A. Soules President, from interfering with the affairs of the bank, on the ground that he was largely indebted to it. Thereupon he paid up all his indebtedness. Propositions and counter propositions are now in progress. Meantime, Bank Examiner Hendes permits Athert Soules to continue as the cashler of the bank, temporarily. In the National Bank of Rutland a similar struggle has been in progress for some time, which caiminated a few days before their recent election. It seems that one party, headed by Clements & Sons, had issued circulars to a nart of the stockholders tending to impair their confidence in the management of the bank under its present officers, and alming to secure enough votes to elect a new Board. The more certainly to effect this, Cashler Rowell, who had held his position for many years, was bought over to the scheme, and a few weeks before the election by a compromise, in which Clements & S two of them on the ground that they were not properly stockholders, having become such by

Two Pictures. From the London World,

A maiden, in a garden, dreaming to tairy prince and haleven days; Her lead, with sumy treases gleaning. Howed down beneath dim treined ways. A row of sunflowers by a paling, A someour house, with woodline trailing, And my creeping o'er the toatch.

A footfall on the garden gravel.
A quanteening heart a whispered word;
A youth burnt trown with foreign travel.
Come back to claim a bope deforred.

O happy, harpy time of Love's beginning.

Ere ever we can guess that shows are near?

Sublight gluncing, buts anti-olding, thrushes singing,
colden summer of the Soul and of the year? A garret in a city byway,
A pale sad woman all alone;
A weary wanderer on Luc's highway,
Poor and forsaken and nuknown. What need to knit the little stocking, Or strive sustin for daily bread?

Why sot an empty craite recking? The nestling has lorever fled! "Yes, both are gone; perchance 'its better!"
She sights at length. "The better so!"
Then bonds to read a tattered letter.
Or turns to watch the falling snow.

Ah, hister, bitter time of Sorrow's waking.

Ere even we can dream that hope is near;
gnow is falling, flow's are lating, hearis are breaking.

Weary winter of the seul and of the year;

VICTORIA TO OPEN PARLIAMENT, The Royal Procession from Westminster to the House of Lords.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Queen Victoria will open Parliament in person on the afternoon of Thursday next, the 5th of February, and, in anticipation of the State ceremonial, arrangements for are being completed by the officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department and that of the Master of the Horse. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by lords and ladies of the court, will leave Osborne on Wednesday fore-noon, and travel by special train to Victoria terminus, Pimileo, where they are expected to arrive at about 1% P. M., and will drive from the station to Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales Prince Leopold, and the in London to take part in the ceremony. The wife of Prince Henry of the Netherlands arin London to take part in the ceremony. The wife of Prince Henry of the Netherlands arrived early yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace. Previous to the hour fixed for the departure of the royal procession from the palace, her Majesty's crown and regalia will be conveyed from the Tower to the Lord Chamberlain's office, whence the regal jewels will be taken, in the State carriage, escorted by the Yeomen of the Guard and a detachment of the Household Cavairy, to the House of Lords, where they will remain under the guardianship of Court officers until the Queen's arrival.

The details of the royal procession are being carried out in the department of the Master of the Horse under Col. Maude, assisted by Mr. Norton, and, according to the latest arrangements, the Queen's cortege will consist of seven equipages. Her Majesty will jeave Buckingham Palace in state at 1% P. M., the first five dress carriages of the procession being each drawn by six bay horses, led by four grooms walking. These equipages will convey the great officers of sinte, and immediately following will come a carriage drawn by six black stoods, containing Princes Leopold, the Master of the Horse, and a lady-in-waiting. The horses of this equipage will since be dry walking grooms, and the coachman and footman will wear state liveries of scarlet and gold. The royal carriage will be the seventh and last in the cortege, and will be drawn by eight cream-colored horses, each led by a groom, the carriages being escorted by the Yoemen of the Guard and a detachment of the Household Cavairy. Upon leaving the front of Buckingham Palace the Queen will of St. James's Park, and through the Horse Guards to Parliament street, along which the royal procession, the front of Buckingham Palace the Queen will only the procession will pass to the House of Lords, where a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by the Park Artiflery as the Queen allgirs from her carriage

There is now in Paris a physician, by birth Dutchman, whose miraculous cures are attracting the attention of all classes. His name is Schmitt. He has taken up his residence in the old palace of the Duchess Riario-Sforza, where he is constantly besieged by callers and consulted about cases declared incurable by the leading members of the faculty of Paris. It was at first believed that he was a humbur, but it is now generally acknowledged that by his discovery of a medicinal plant previously unknown to Europeans he has rendered a great service to medical science. His life reads like a fairy tale. While still very young he entered the navy of his country, and made a voyage to Borneo as assistant physician in a man-of-war. Wounded in a sea fight between the Dutch fleet and a tribe

ones to the hunt, and under vorgate to Bornoo as assistant physicion in the control of the country, and under vorgate to Bornoo as assistant physicion in the control of th

Any Letters for the Wattees !

A lantern-jawed young man stopped at the Post Office last Sturday, and veiled out.

"Anything for the Watters"

"George Paters, our polite postmaster, replied, "No, there is not."

"Anything for Jane Watter!"

"Nothing."

Auything for Ace Wattat Anything for Bill Wattate

Anything for Tom Watist" "No nothing "Any line Watts, "Any line of "Yell Joe Watts," The nor Dick Watts, nor Jim Watts, nor Sweet Watts, nor any other Watts, dead, living, unbeer, and the foreign critiqued or unovil and savage or barbarous, male or female, white or baca translated or distributions for any of the Watts, either individually saverally, jointly, mow into fereiver, nor and integratable."

The boy looked at the postmaster in astomishment, and said. Please look if there is anything for John Thomas Watts!

From the Midens Copper.

Since giving an account lost week of the large Since giving an account last week of the large scanning tree on Jury B. Harper's place, we have learned that it history is even more interesting than we connected. The man who make it his more or resign was named Charles Colefon, and was an uncle, and not grandather, or Harry Colefon. He was an uncle, and not grandather, or Harry Colefon. It was the grantitative or Abe Perry, the trainer, and also of lake flackman, the Versalles barber, and was at that time, hearty skity years ago, the cauring driver of Lord Echert Alexandre, S. Taking offeney at same thing, he interned he house grandall his master. She reported what kad been communicated to drive the carriage over a precision and kill his master. She reported what kad been communicated to her, and charles was said to a Southern trader, as claded. It was shipped Sainth, where he preseduction had a day, and his card his aversar in the head with a new. Excepting immediately, he made his way to Kentucky and hole refuge in the tree referred to, where he have a very vests before his miting place for coing can known. He was then to confined for some time to make the present hought by Mr. Miles, who then owned to harper place, and at A later date was sent south again, mines which actions has been beard of him.

Ex.Senator McCreery's House Burned. CINGINNATI, Jan. 31.—The dwelling of ex-Benator T. C. McCrashy at twenstoro, Ky. was burned yesterlay, with a valuable inbrary and assumptioned goods, Loss shoul \$10.20), tusticance, \$5,200. BEARS AND SNAKES.

. Young Irish Baron's Sharp Encounter with a Monstrons Grizzly.

A Tesse Irish Baren's sharp Escensier with a Ministrons Grizzly.

From the Holena (Mont) Hereld.

Mr. Jameson, the young Irish baron, who, for the past saveral years, has journeyed from the green sod to engage in hunting and fishing aporis in Montana, was unusually successful this season, his wagons returning loaded with the antelope, and the pelts of grizzly and black bear, mountain inon, ipnx, wild cat, and other splendid trophics of the chase. These valuable possessions, carefully preserved and packed, have gone forward to the old country, while Mr. Jameson, disbanding his party of four, and secompanied by his body servant, starts soon on a journey around the world sailing from San Francisco for China early in September.

In this connection an adventure, in which Mr. Jameson and a bear were the sole participants, is worth relating. One night last month, while bivouncked on Cascade Oreek, east of the Muscleshell, well-defined tracks were left about the camp, indicating that while the party peacefully sleet the premises had been invaded by a huge grizzly. The following morning, while breakfast was preparing, the young Irishman, armed with his trusty rife, started down the creek, trailing the beast a half mile to a point leading into a thicket of underbrush skirting to a considerable width the stream on both sides, Making a slight detour, Jameson pushed his way cautiously into the thicket, the slight noise of his carefully picked footsteps being muffled by the rollicking waters leaping and tumbling over successive falls. Halting auddenly and parting the bushes, the Intropid hunter espled his game, leisurely at rest, scarcely thirty yards away. He concluded the bear was his, and with steady aim at vital parts, sent two builets in rapid succession into the broadly presented disc of the beast. There was a flores growl, and the wounded animal, parting the brush and seplings like grain stalks, pushed vigoroulsy toward his assailant.

Unable to get another unobstructed shot, and understanding his peril, Jameson, with From the Helena (Mont.) Herald.

From the Portland Press.

A Bear Fight in Maine.

Prom the Porthard Press.

A young man named Oliver, in the employ of James Webster, Esq., of Ocono, who is doing an extensive lumber business on the waters of Aroostook County, had a notable experience the other day with a huge black bear. Oliver, who is 22 years of age, and had never before seen a bear, was passing through the woods, when he came to a large tree, in the trunk of which there was a large hole. Thinking it might be the den of some animal, he thrust his axe into the hole, and was surprised when it struck some soft substance. He immediately cut a long pole and repeated the experiment, when, without any dailying, a huge black head appeared at the outer edge of the hole. It proved to be that of a bear of enormous size. As bruin poked out his head and the fore part of his body young Oliver struck him a cilp with his axe, taking off three of his toe nails. This surgical operation so enraged the bear that he made an angry plunge at Oliver and nearly susceeded in getting him with his axe into the den. The young man had by this time concluded that it was either himself or the bear, so he doffed his cost and mittens, and bracing himself struck the old fellow a terrible blow on the head. This seemed only to enrage him the more, and as his cyes flashed fire his cars stood erect and his breast protruded and he made another dash at his hended victim. But young Oliver was split open his head from the base of the brain to a point even with his nose. This flushed the bear, who snorted a few times and rolled dead at the feet of Oliver. He was a black bear, apparently what is known as an "old ranger," measured nine feet from the tip of his nose to the hind paws, and weighed over 450 pounds. After he had killed the monster, young Oliver became frightened, and standing there gazing upon his carcass he says he could feel his own hair rise upon end.

Playing with Live Rutlessakes.

The Princely Noses not Tattoocd.

From the London Morning Post.

The stories lately current about their Royal Highnesses, the sons of the Prince of Wales, now on a cruise in the Bacchante, are untrue. It is not the fact, as has been foolishly asserted, that the young princes have been tattooci on the nose with an anchor. The taic, when brought home, was received with well-deserved incredulity, and it was felt that their own common sense, not less than the care of those about them, would be the best guarantee against any such absurdity as that which has obtained an unmerited currency. The truit is that, as when, for instance, on crossing the line certain traditional ceremonies are observed, so on first touching at a great port other harmless freaks are often indulged in, and the identical experience of the princes has been undergone by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Count Gleichen, and nearly overy other sailor, whether royal or not.

Accordingly, at Gibraltar the midshiemen of the Bacchante indulged in the amusement of placing on their faces the representation of tato marks, and their temporary freak has been reported as if they had been really tattooed. The Bacchante proceeded a cross the Atlantic to the West Indies, and all Barbadoes Mr. and Mrs. Childers had the honor of dining at the Governor's table with their Royal Highnesses on the 30th of December. On that day there was not the faintest trace of the Gibraltar freak upon the countenances of the princes. The mailer was never mentioned or referred to by those about them, and the astonishment of Mr. Childers on arriving a few days ago in England was extreme on hearing that it was supposed that their Royal Highnesses bere upon their faces indelible marks. We are now happy to be able to dismiss this idle tile into the limbo of unworthy goes ip.

Gate on Mount Washington.

Boston, Jan. 31.—A despatch from Mount Washington last night soil. The severest status of the winter is racing here to might. The wind is blowing at the rate of one hundred and thirty two miles as hour.

Just One Little Song, Love.

From the Partitions,
Come, rang that were I loved, hove,
When all his second one song;
For I am stricken hove, hove,
My streat arm is not strong.
Then sing the song I loved, hove,
You know that one sweet were.

Are, sing that one sweet song love;
Leve has that one sweet song
For life is none ten long, love
Ah, love is none ten long,
Then just one little song, love;
Leve, just one little song, love;

I know you love the world, love;
Nor would I deem you wrong.
But, when above my grave, love,
Next year the grass, rows strong.
Then some that wong I leved, love;
Love, just one little tong.

No tears or sable gard, love;
No sighs to break your song.
But when kiney bid you sing love,
And thrill the joycens throng.
Then sing the song I loved, love;
Love, just one little song.

Joigens Mallen.

INDIA'S DEADLY SNAKES.

Where There are 1,000 Cobres to the Square

From the Times of India.

The statistics show that during the last

In British India was 19,189 rupees. As far as rearried the destruction of wild beasts, the money was, no doubt, well spont, though the reverrals are semicines too easily ourned. We which had been brought up domestically until it was as tame as a lady's lapdog, falling a violating to the same of the cover of the fall with the old of the fall will be aske of the head money. But, after all, wolves all title doubt that the offer of rewards for the destruction of really dangerous animals is in the main useful. Tempted by this, the village shikares, though he may have no baby of his own, will sit up for the wolf that provise abuse the shikares, though he may have no baby of his own, will sit up for the wolf that provise hour infant's blood.

In reality, only three species of snakes dangerous shouman life are to be mot with in the lombay fresidency, viz, the cobra, the chain white, white, which is known to naturalists as Bungarous to luman life are to be mot with in the burely a foot in length, its ofte is very rarely and the state of t

out of his cognitations to the ordinary bissness of daily life.

Now, as by our proficiency in the sciences, and our recent introduction of clevated railronds, we are first approaching the condition of Lapets, would it not be describle to introduce the system of flapping, to remind us of our occasional dates?

More of the Folinage stump could keep a private flapper to cush their flights in interarises intigange.

In private the a dispure could keep a private flapper to cush their flights in interarises integrated.

They would be very useful in some churches to remind uninsteps that here are have which they might be obey, if they expect the pumple to produce their distribution.

Following that there are have which they might to chey, if they expect the pumple to produce their distribution.

Following mind the contributed with a flap instead of a slid, her in many class its use would be feet deposition after I when I was a flap in the all of a slid, her in many class is use would be feet deposition which might ensure.

The Plaint of a Drug Clerk.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Complaints come from exerts quarter in regard to the number of house laboring men are obliged to work in the twenty. or. Most men when through work are free, and I know have to agree to work, not each to be in house, but the while twenty hear—I refer to drug theres.

When a drocued three a sheet he weighes for a while to see about what the young man can at the 10 feet or ins previously been rested at him the moranta and closed at 10 or 12 at that, and is family to be moranta and refer to the control of the control of the state of the s

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Old Subscriber. February had five Sundays in this and in 1952. This occurs once in every twenty-eight years.

Depositor. The receiver of the Mutual Scnefit Savings sank to D. Ondon Stradey, and he especie to pay a final divident for June 1982.